

## NEW YORK HERALD.

JAMES GORDON BENNETT,  
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

OFFICE N. W. CORNER OF FULTON AND NASSAU STS.

Volume XXVIII.....No. 84

AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

NIBLO'S GARDEN, Broadway.—ENTHUSIAST.

WALLACK'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE BOY BOAT.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—EAST LYNN.

LAURA KENNEDY'S THEATRE, Broadway.—JESSIE Mc-  
LAIN.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Broadway.—BOHEMIAN GIRL.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—MINNIE  
WARRICK, COM. NETT, LIVING HUFFPOUTER, &c., at all  
hours.—ROLL OF THE LION—Afternoon and Evening.BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanics' Hall, 472 Broad-  
way.—STANFORD'S MINSTRELS, Broadway, 46—How  
are you, GREENBACK?WOODS' MINSTREL HALL, 314 Broadway.—STANFORD  
MINSTRELS, Broadway, 46—How are you, GREENBACK?THE NEW IDEA, 435 Broadway.—SONGS, BURLESQUES,  
BALLET, &c.BROADWAY MENAGERIE, Broadway.—LIVING WILD  
ANIMALS.—PERFORMING ELEPHANTS—COMIC MOLIER, &c.AMERICAN THEATRE, No. 44 Broadway.—BALLET,  
FANTASIES, BURLESQUES, &c.PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 563 Broadway.—  
Open daily from 10 A. M. to 11 P. M.HOOVER'S OPERA HOUSE, Brooklyn.—STANFORD  
SONGS, DANCES, BURLESQUES, &c.

New York, Thursday, March 26, 1863.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

We are overwhelmed with advertisements. With our large circulation in view, advertisers, who are thus pressing upon our columns, will find it to their advantage, as well as ours, to hand in their business notices before nine o'clock in the evening. After sunset, is of the utmost consequence in a newspaper office.

## THE SITUATION.

Our intelligence from the Southwest to-day, confirming, as it does, the floating news which we have been in possession of for the past two or three days, is most important and satisfactory. There appears to be no doubt that Admiral Farragut's entire squadron has arrived below Vicksburg, farther down than Warrenton. The Hartford and the Albatross have reached the Vicksburg cut-off. Admiral Porter's splendid movement through the bayous into Deer creek, on his way to the Yazoo with five iron-plated, is also confirmed from the same source. The Monitor Lafayette is reported to be above Haines' Bluff, on the Yazoo river, with other gunboats following her. Admiral Porter has struck out a new line of navigation through numerous bayous and water courses, by which he has got into the rear of the enemy's position at Haines' Bluff. Our map will correctly illustrate the line of operations followed so successfully by Admiral Porter.

The expedition on the Tallahatchie has not been so successful, the temporary check which it received by the disabling of the Chillicothe, as we before announced, being now confirmed. We learn from Kentucky that the advance of the rebel army into that State is exciting much alarm. The advance of Longstreet's forces are at Danville, and Breckinridge is said to be at Harrodsburg with a large army. He has issued a proclamation carrying out the conscription act, which is being rigidly enforced in all portions of Kentucky now under rebel rule.

No important movements are reported from General Hooker's Army of the Potomac. Our cavalry had a brisk skirmish with the rebels in front of Chantilly, Va., on Monday evening. They drove the enemy for two miles, but getting into an ambush in the woods our troops were driven back by a heavy fire of carbines and pistols and a superior force of the foe. Reinforcements under Captains McGuire and Haberkamp then arrived, and drove back the rebels a distance of eight miles. Night coming on our column then returned to Chantilly, with the loss of one killed, three wounded, and one of their number taken prisoner.

We had a brush with the enemy at Brentwood, Tenn., yesterday morning, which resulted in the capture of three hundred of our troops by the rebels. It appears that the enemy's cavalry, under Generals Forrest, Wheeler and Wharton, crossed Harpeth river six miles above Franklin, part of the rebel force attacking our force at Brentwood, nine miles from Nashville, on the Franklin road. Our troops, under command of Lieutenant Colonel Bloodgood, consisted of parts of the Thirty-third Indiana, Twenty-second and Nineteenth Wisconsin. After feeble resistance, with only one man killed and four wounded, our force surrendered to the enemy. All the government property was captured. General Green Clay Smith came up with a force and pursued the enemy six miles west of Brentwood, when he met the entire rebel force, numbering five thousand, with only five hundred men. He succeeded in retaking all the wagons and ammunition; but, being attacked by superior numbers, he was compelled to destroy them. He then fell back. When reinforcements reached him the rebels had decamped.

It was believed in Washington yesterday that the rebels are preparing to abandon Richmond, and are already removing their workshops and machinery to some place in the interior. It is also reported that they design making a last grand stand in the vicinity of Chattanooga.

The Union camp at Winfield, N. C., was attacked by a force of 300 rebels before daybreak on Monday, and the garrison made a vigorous defence from their block house, the gunboat, which was usually stationed there, being temporarily absent. A force of cavalry was immediately forwarded by General Peck from Suffolk, to aid the beleaguered camp, at six o'clock on Monday evening; but the result of their enterprise has not reached us. General Foster, who, fortunately, was at Plymouth, where he expected an attack, sent the gunboat Terry and another, which, he reports, will be able to cut off the retreat of the enemy. It was feared that if relief did not arrive in time the besieged would be starved out; but no doubt the prompt reinforcements averted this necessity.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

The greater portion of yesterday's session of the Senate was occupied in considering the bill to encourage volunteering and re-enlistments in the

army. Much discussion took place, and a number of amendments were proposed, among which was one to give four dollars a month to each wife with one child whose husband shall be drafted, and one dollar a month for each additional child. The bill was laid over for further consideration. Very little other business of general interest was transacted.

The Assembly spent a considerable part of the day, in Committee of the Whole, over the Supply bill. Several appropriations were proposed and acted upon. Among those accepted was one of three thousand dollars for the education and maintenance of volunteers' children by the New York Union Home School. The bills to give the members of our Common Council salaries of \$2,500 per year; to amend our city charter so as to allow the heads of departments to hold office for four years, and to incorporate the Hudson and Harlem Rivers Canal Company, were ordered to a third reading. The Callicott investigation committee of the Assembly held a session, Mr. Callicott appearing and expressing his readiness for the members to proceed with their examination; but, owing to the absence of some gentlemen whose presence was desirable, the taking of testimony, at the request of the prosecution, was postponed till the next meeting.

## MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The steamship Australasian, for Liverpool, did not sail yesterday on account of the fog. She will leave this forenoon if the weather permits. By the bark Hannah Crocker, Capt. Dunn, from St. Georges, which arrived at this port yesterday morning, we have dates to March 10. The Anglo-rebel steamer Merrimack, which arrived at Bermuda to run the blockade some five or six months ago, and shipped some of her cargo on by other steamers, was taking out the balance to lighten, so as to clean bottom, previous to making a trial for Charleston or Wilmington.

We have files of the *Journal do Commercio* and *Correio Mercantil* of Rio Janeiro to the 7th of February, but they contain no news of moment. Public feeling has been greatly allayed concerning the difficulties with the British Minister, and full confidence is expressed in the ability and firmness of the government to bring the matter to a peaceful termination. The Emperor has been spending his time visiting the fortifications, public schools and other institutions of his fine empire.

The bill, amending, inserted by Congress in the constitution of the new State of West Virginia, will be voted upon to-day by the people of that section of the Old Dominion. The amendment strikes out the seventh section of the eleventh article, and inserts in its stead the following:

"The children of slaves born within the limits of this State after the 4th day of July, 1863, shall be free; and all slaves within the said State who shall at the time they arrive at the age of twenty years, and all slaves over ten and under the age of twenty-one years, shall be free when they arrive at the age of twenty-five years, and no slave shall be permitted to come into the State for permanent residence."

One of the big fifteen-inch guns cast at Pittsburgh, and destined for the fortifications of this city, arrived at Rochester, on its way hither, on the 23d inst. These guns will throw a solid shot weighing over four hundred pounds.

Postmasters in Missouri have received military orders to prevent the circulation of a pamphlet entitled "A Voice from the Camp—The Fate of the Union, or the Destiny of Missouri and the West."

The Board of Supervisors held a special meeting yesterday forenoon, for the purpose of adopting resolutions of condolence with the family of the deceased ex-Comptroller Haws, and expressive of esteem for his memory. They were adopted and ordered to be engrossed and presented to his relatives. The public offices of the county were likewise ordered to be closed yesterday, as a further tribute of esteem for the deceased.

The Emigration Commissioners had not a quorum present at their meeting yesterday. The number of emigrants arrived at this port last week was 529, which makes the total landed here since January, 8,038. The number arrived to the same date in 1862 was only 3,994. The balance of the commutation fund now is \$10,830.21.

Coroner Ranney was notified to hold an ante-mortem examination in the case of Edward Schmidt, now lying at the New York Hospital in a dangerous condition, from the effects of injuries received at the hands of Pierre O. De Trian, at No. 18 Lispenard street, on Tuesday evening. The patient was stabbed in the back, and the wound is considered mortal.

David Henderson, a native of Virginia, aged eighty years, committed suicide on Tuesday morning by walking off one of the Hunter's Point ferries. Deceased was an old attaché of the Custom House, and was connected with the Auditor's Department.

In the Court of General Sessions yesterday, before City Judge McCann, James H. Sheppard was convicted of bigamy and sentenced to the State prison for two years. David H. Opydke pleaded guilty to grand larceny, and was sentenced to the State prison for two years.

The gold market was again very excited yesterday. It opened at 145, fell to 139½, rallied to 145½, fell back to 141½, and closed at bid. Exchange fluctuated between 144 and 160, closing at 154. 15½. Stocks were generally lower, with a large business and a good deal of irregularity in the movement. Money was very easy; call loans 5 a per cent.

The demand for all kinds of merchandise was checked yesterday by the rapid decline in gold. Prices of nearly all descriptions of domestic produce declined heavily, and buyers purchased very sparingly at the reduced figures. Middling cottons were quoted down to 6c. a 70c., and quite unsettled at the close. There were no movements of importance in groceries, beyond the awards of government contracts. Oil, metals, hides and leather were very dull. The freight market was much depressed, with trading generally quiet.

The large auction sale of thirty thousand tons anthracite coal came off yesterday, at the Merchants' Exchange, corner of William street and Exchange place, under the direction of Mr. Roberts, President of the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad Company. The sale drew a large number of spirited bidders, and the prices obtained were considered quite satisfactory.

## The Good News from the Mississippi.

The cheering news from the Mississippi, which we have the pleasure to submit to our readers this morning, opens a splendid prospect before us. Admiral Porter, by a convenient bayou, has succeeded in running five gunboats into the lower Yazoo, and into the very position desired above Haines' Bluff. Thus he is enabled to move up the river to the support of the descending expedition at Fort Pemberton, to reduce the rebels there to a speedy capitulation or evacuation, and to bring down the combined land and naval forces of our two expeditions to the flank and rear of Vicksburg, preparatory to a general assault or complete investment of the place. We therefore confidently expect very soon to receive the news that the rebels, to save their army at each place, have abandoned Vicksburg and Port Hudson, and that the whole line of the Mississippi is cleared of rebel obstructions.

It appears that the rebel report that only one of the vessels of Admiral Farragut's squadron had run the gauntlet of the enfilading batteries at Port Hudson was a deception. The latest reports state that all of his vessels are now above Port Hudson. Two of them have reached the mouth of the canal opposite Vicksburg, while the remainder are stationed at Red river, doubtless to look after the ram Queen of the West and other rebel craft.

While it is evident that we are near a general collapse of the rebellion in the Southwest, with the capture or evacuation of Vicksburg and Port Hudson, the general reports of the day, including those from rebel sources, and all the signs of the times, indicate the speedy expulsion of Jeff. Davis from Virginia. The scarcity of subsistence of itself is powerfully operating to the abandonment by the rebel armies of their exhausted Northern frontier lines. We dare say that the principal object of Longstreet's advance into Kentucky, from East Tennessee, is to secure subsistence for his troops, and some needful supplies for the army of Johnston in front of General Rosecrans; but in this forcing forward we predict that Longstreet will be far less successful than Bragg.

The skies are brightening. The rebellion is evidently upon the point of exhaustion and dissolution. When one gold dollar in Richmond commands six dollars and a half in Confederate scrip, we may reasonably assume that the rotten paper fabric upon which the rebellion stands is falling to pieces. The time has come, and President Lincoln has now the opportunity, the means and the power, to bring this war to a speedy conclusion. Let him exert his authority, and push on the war with an overwhelming pressure, and he will soon achieve a glorious, comprehensive and lasting peace. In view of the hour of our great deliverance, who can attempt to portray the glory and grandeur of the future destiny of the United States of America, fully reunited and all powerful for peace or war?

THE LOYALTY OF THE ARMY IMPROVED BY THE RADICAL JOURNALS.—The abolition papers are making a tremendous noise about the necessity of making the army loyal; and the plan is already in operation. Nothing can be more absurd; for if the troops are not loyal where will you find loyalty?

The talk about the disloyalty of the troops is sheer humbug, got up by the abolition journals, and is equally damaging with the statements they have been lately making about deserters. A short time ago a special correspondent of the *Tribune*, writing from the West, stated that it was on official record that thirty-three per cent of the Union army before Vicksburg had deserted, and during the present week it is stated, in the same paper, that the number of deserters from the different Union armies amounts to the enormous figure of 130,000. These statements about desertion and disloyalty, if true, ought not to have been made, and never would have been made by a truly loyal journalist. They ought not to be permitted to go forth by the War Department, because they furnish aid and comfort to the enemy, and are calculated to spread disaffection all over the land. But they are not true, and there is therefore a greater reason for putting a stop to them. Whatever few desertions have occurred, and whatever dissatisfaction may be found among the troops faithful to the cause in which they enlisted, have been produced, not from any change of sentiment about the war, nor from any disloyalty to the Union, but from the fact of not receiving their stipulated pay, and from their supply of food being deficient in quantity or bad in quality. Let these things be everywhere remedied, as General Hooker is doing, and there will be little desertion and but few murmurs. No number of clap-trap resolutions can cure such evils. The north wind will not fill a hungry stomach, which has a peculiar loathing for the rhodomontade of abolition editors securely ensconced behind the pulpit and on the platform, who keep at a safe distance from the leaden and iron hail of the enemy.

The idea of such men calling in question the loyalty of our brave troops, who have pledged their lives to prove it, is not only an insult to them, but an outrage upon the understanding of an intelligent people. The soldiers are the most loyal portion of the whole community. It was their loyalty that brought them to the field, while the radicals who now defame them remained at home, either bawling at the rebels, hundreds of miles away, or getting offices for themselves and their friends, or fattening upon government contracts. How well might our brave army retort upon their poltroon slanderers, and ask Greeley, for example, "Where are now your three times three hundred thousand abolition recruits which you promised would march southward to the aid of 'John Brown' as soon as the President issued his emancipation proclamation?" or ask Governor Andrew, "Where are the swarms of men you promised would darken the roads of Massachusetts and fill the air with clouds of dust so soon as Abraham Lincoln struck up the tune of freedom and put arms into the hands of the blacks?"

The following were among the arrivals at our principal hotels yesterday.—Baron Stockli, the Russian Minister, at the Chatterbox. Gen. J. Stratton, of California, at the Metropolitan. Gov. Perry and staff, of New Hampshire, at A. L. Holman, of Portland. Col. S. B. Jewett, of Rochester, and Byron Rogers, of Providence, R. I., at the Astor. Hon. John R. Clark, of New Hampshire, Hon. E. F. Johnson, of Connecticut, Judge Paige of Schenectady, Colonel Bangs, of the United States Army; Lieut. Col. Parsons and Major Allen, of Fairmount, and L. Prays and James Kidd, of Albany, at the St. Nicholas Hotel.

The venerable Senator Crittenden passed through Cincinnati on the 23d inst., en route to his home in Woodford county, Kentucky.

Mrs. T. wife of Jefferson Davis, has gone to Montgomery, Alabama, where her mother is lying very ill.

His Excellency the Governor General of Canada will take up his residence at Spencer Wood next week. He gave the last city entertainment on Saturday evening last.

blocks? The troops are in for the war with all their hearts, and they intend to crush the rebellion. What they volunteered to do they mean to accomplish.

DEPLORABLE CONDITION OF THE SOUTH.—Advices received from all parts of the seceded States go to prove how greatly the people suffer for provisions and food of every description. Prices have attained a height which places almost all the necessities of life out of reach of the poorer and even the middling classes, the wealthy being themselves deprived of all luxuries. The authorities at the South are making every effort to induce the people to grow corn and wheat in place of cotton, and have begun seizing upon provisions wherever they find them for the purpose of feeding their armies. This, however, but precipitates the moment when, unable to bear such suffering any longer, the misguided people of the so-called Confederate States will throw off the yoke of the ambitious and traitorous men who rule their destinies. The want of food will shortly compel them to evacuate many of their strongholds—a fact which is already deeply impressed upon the minds of a large portion of the public in the South.

The Governor of Georgia has issued a proclamation to the people in his State, which, as an illustration of what we have stated above, we append. This document we extract from the *Savannah Republican* of the 16th of March:

TO THE OFFICERS AND MEMBERS OF THE GENERAL ASSEMBLY.—I am satisfied that developments have clearly shown the necessity for further legislation at an early day to secure the use of all our productive labor this year in the cultivation of our lands in grain and other articles necessary to sustain life, and not in cotton, tobacco or like productions, and to prevent the destruction of food by dissipation.

As the public exigencies do therefore, in my opinion, require that the General Assembly convene at an earlier date than fixed for your meeting when you last adjourned, I leave this, my present duty, requiring you and each of you to assemble in your respective counties in the Capitol, in this city, on Wednesday, the 25th day of this present month, at ten o'clock A. M.

Given at the City of Savannah, the great seal of the State, at the City of Milledgeville, this 11th day of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand and eight hundred and sixty-three.

JOSEPH E. BROWN, By the Governor.

N. C. BARNETT, Secretary of State.

We must inevitably, and that at an early date, reduce the suffering South to a recognition of their allegiance to the government of the United States, if our navy will but redouble in vigilance and keep off all blockade runners from Europe, which furnish supplies to the rebels, enabling them thus to defer their subjection. A great victory won by our land forces would, we feel assured, break down the rebellion as if by magic. The people of the South are undergoing sufferings and privations which must end. They are no longer upheld by the hope of a European recognition. The complications caused by the spread of the Polish insurrection have destroyed all chance of any action on the part of the great nations of Europe in our affairs, and hence the people of the South will feel how hopeless their condition has become. We feel assured that an increase of our blockading force and the gain of a decisive battle will crush the rebellion.

A CANDIDATE FOR FORT LAFAYETTE.—Fernando Wood seems desirous of being looked up. See his speech at Mozart Hall on Tuesday evening.

Musical.

"LINDA DI CHIAMONTE" AT THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC.

Donizetti's charming opera "Linda" was rendered last night at the Academy of Music with great success. Manager Marston, with a laudable intention of providing for all tastes, and with a view of giving proof of the versatility of his artists, produced the "Linda." We have had Verdi's grand and passionate music admirably rendered by the Marston troupe. Bellini's *chef d'œuvre*, "Norma," we have had sung by him as never before in New York, while Donizetti's peculiarly sweet and melodious compositions are rendered by this troupe with as great success as any most devoted admirer of Donizetti could desire. We have not the space to give any details of last night's performance, which was beyond all doubt a success.

Madame Medori as Linda, must have surprised those who were still under the impression of her grand performance as Norma. She gave a convincing proof of her versatility, singing and acting the role of Linda with a mission in the most admirable manner. In the mad scene she was really most impressive. We lack for terms to express our admiration of this artist's capabilities as an actress, which, added to her fine and extremely powerful voice, render her performances eminently attractive.

Signor Minetti (Carlo), who made his debut last night, was quite successful. He has a most pleasing voice; one which will gain upon the public as it is heard more and more, and with a view of giving proof of the versatility of his artists, produced the "Linda." We have had Verdi's grand and passionate music admirably rendered by the Marston troupe. Bellini's *chef d'œuvre*, "Norma," we have had sung by him as never before in New York, while Donizetti's peculiarly sweet and melodious compositions are rendered by this troupe with as great success as any most devoted admirer of Donizetti could desire. We have not the space to give any details of last night's performance, which was beyond all doubt a success.

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## NEWS FROM WASHINGTON.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1863.

THE DECLINE IN THE PRICE OF GOLD.—The rapid decline in gold is regarded here as a verification of the prediction made in this correspondence immediately after the publication of the new finance laws. It is a vindication of the sagacity of the Secretary of the Treasury in his financial scheme. There are some who argue that gold will necessarily rise again, even beyond the highest point it has yet hit; but this is a mere supposition, and no matter how plausible, it cannot be supported by any existing circumstances. The more prevalent opinion is that gold will now remain at a reasonable premium justified by existing circumstances, and that the prohibitory laws recently passed will check speculation in it, while the assurance that the government will be amply able to meet promptly all its obligations will remove any apprehensions that may have been entertained as to the security of government bonds or currency.

IMPENDING BATTLE IN VIRGINIA.—From information received it is evident that the rebels are industriously feeling the outer lines of the Army of the Potomac. Their movements indicate their apprehensions of an attack upon their army, or a faint to cover its retreat from a line upon which they are now posted.

Although little mention has been made of the balloon corps in connection with the Army of the Potomac, Professor Lowe is still constantly and actively employed in making ascensions and reconnaissance of the enemy's forces and positions. By a recent arrangement he is able to tow his balloons along at a high altitude, so as to reconnoitre the enemy's position for miles. Recently the balloon was towed a distance of seven miles while at a height of fifteen hundred feet in the air, and much valuable information was obtained. Professor Lowe is now in this city, under examination before the Committee on the Conduct of the War in regard to his operations during the peculiar campaign.

PROBABLE ABANDONMENT OF RICHMOND BY THE REBELS.—Private advices by way of Baltimore confirm the information that the rebels are preparing to abandon Richmond—at least, that they are moving their public works and machinery to some point further into the interior of the Confederacy.

CHATTANOOGA THE LAST GRAND RALLYING POINT OF THE ENEMY.—It is stated by prominent secessionists, who are usually well posted in such matters, that the rebel leaders were preparing to concentrate their whole available force in the vicinity of Chattanooga, there to make the last grand effort of the rebellion.

THE RECENT FIGHT AT FORT HUDSON.—The information by way of Cairo in reference to the passage of the batteries of Fort Hudson by only the Hartford, is repeated with much corroboration to correctness. It is believed that if the rebels could claim anything like a victory their papers would have been ablaze with the report of it. Their almost unbroken silence upon the subject is regarded as a favorable indication for the Union forces.

PRIVATE SOLDIERS REWARDED FOR MERITORIOUS SERVICE.—About eleven months ago eighteen privates belonging to Ohio regiments were detailed by the late General Mitchell for special duty, and accordingly penetrated Georgia for the destruction of railroads and otherwise to damage the enemy; but the rebels captured them, hung seven and confined the remainder in dungeons, treating them as felons. On Monday six of the number arrived in Washington, having been sent to Fort Monroe under flag of truce. The others, it is supposed, escaped from prison. To-day, by request, the returned soldiers had an interesting interview with Judge Adams General Holt, and also with the Secretary of War, in the presence of a number of army officers. The Secretary presented each of them a medal such as was authorized by the late Congress for meritorious conduct, those being the first Congress medals of that character. He in addition gave to each \$100, ordered the payment of their arrearages and a sum equivalent to that taken from them by the rebels. He has requested Governor Tilden to appoint these men lieutenants in the volunteer service. In the event of their doing this they will be brevetted lieutenants in the regular service. They afterwards had an interview with the President at the Executive mansion.

THE PRESIDENT AT THE THEATRE.—Mr. Lincoln found relaxation from the cares of State to-night by a visit to Grove's theatre, to witness the play of "Hamlet." It is rarely that the President appears in places of public amusement.

THE EMANCIPATION PROCLAMATION.—A Southern gentleman called upon the President to-day to ask the recall of the emancipation proclamation. The request was declined.

THE KENTUCKY CONGRESSIONAL DELEGATION.—Mr. Guthrie has stated here that the members of Congress to be elected from Kentucky will be unconditional Union men, but not one of them an abolitionist.

DEATH OF MR. H. A. BURR.—H. A. Burr, Topographer of the Post Office Department, died to-day. His services have been particularly valuable of late in furnishing maps to our generals.

JUDGE FITZGERALD'S POSITION.—As the Evening Post has stated that Judge Fitzgibbon opposed the rebellion down to a late day, it may be stated, as a matter of fact well known here, that he went over to the rebels after the issue of the President's proclamation.

A NEW DESCRIPTION OF ORDNANCE.—James T. Ames, of Chicopee, Mass., has received a contract to furnish two guns to the Navy Department, which shall be made of a composition of metal of his own invention. It has borne an explosive force of 80,000 pounds to the square inch.

REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON THE CONDUCT OF THE WAR.—The Committee on the Conduct of the War have concluded to prepare a report, to accompany the publication of the testimony, immediately upon the return of Senator Wade to Washington. The evidence will not be ready for the printer for ten days.

THE NAVY.—W. J. Keeler, Esq., of New York, has been appointed Constructing Engineer of the Navy Yard here.

MR. SANGER HAS BEEN TRANSFERRED TO THE NAVY DEPARTMENT.

OUT INDIAN TRIBES.—The Indian chiefs of the roving tribes about New Mexico and Pike's Peak had an interview to-day with Secretary Sigsbee. He described to them the extent of power of this country, and said that the government was desirous of living in terms of peace with the red men. The chiefs replied, in substance, that their hunting grounds, game and gold had been taken away from them by the whites, and they wanted presents to compensate for the damage.

One chief expressed surprise that the Great Father was not present. He would only say now that he wanted to return to the tribes in carriages drawn by horses, in order to show that he had been to see a great chief. He wanted to be overwhelmed with presents, so that he might shine like a looking glass.

CAPTURE OF PRIZES.—The Navy Department has advised of the capture of the schooner *Charm*, at the mouth of Indian River Inlet, on the 23d ult., by a boat expedition from the United States steamer *Sagamore*. She was bound for Nassau, N. P., with a load of cotton.

Also the capture of the Spanish ship *Belmonte*, at Charlotte Harbor, Florida, on the 23d ult., by the United States schooner *Florida*, S. Chambers. Her cargo consisted of coffee, liquors, shoes, &c. She was sent to Key West for adjudication. On the succeeding day the Chambers' schooner the *Alpida*, near the same locality. Her cargo, consisting principally of liquors, was partly saved. A rebel flag was found on board. Not being able to get her off, she was burned.

EXAMINATION OF PAYMASTER.—All persons appointed additional paymasters of the army are required, before being commissioned, to undergo an examination as to their physical, mental and moral fitness. The appointments of those reported against will be cancelled. Additional paymasters who have been commissioned are also required to appear before the Board of Examiners, and all who are unfit will be mustered out of the service.

REVENUE OFFICERS AND THE FRANKING PRIVILEGE.—Respective paragraphs in relation to franking commissions of collectors and assessors, under the Internal Revenue law, have occasioned much confusion. Hence the Post Office Inspector has issued instructions to disregard such unauthorized publications, and to govern themselves by the written instructions of the Postmaster General, which must be exhibited to them before they frank any paper whatever.

THE CLAIMS AGAINST COSTA RICA.—The claims against Costa Rica comprised about forty cases. Of these eighteen or twenty were, in the absence of the parties interested, managed by an attorney